EUROPE.

THE SULTAN OF TURKEY IN PARIS.

Demonstrations of Attachment to the Pope.

Ex-Royal and Ministerial Compliments to Lloyd Garrison.

BY THE CABLE TO JUNE 30. THE SULTAN IN PARIS.

Reception of Abdul-Aziz by Napoleon. Ais Sublime Majesty Abdul-Aziz, the Sultan of Turkey arrived in this city to-day, and was received by the

THE PAPAL CONVOCATION.

Enthusiastic Manifestations of Respect for

The Holy Father, both before and after the grand reli gious solemnities celebrated yesterday, and wherever he appeared in public, was received with the mos astic manifestations of attachment and devotion from the immense multitudes of clergy and laymen gathered from all parts of the world.

His Imperial Highness to Lodge in the Elysee Prince Napoleon has again taken up his residence in Paris, and the Elysée palace is now being prepared for eption of the household of his Imperial Highness

PRINCE NAPOLEON.

LLOVO GARRISON'S BREAKFAST.

Ex-Royal and Ministerial Endorsements. At the public breakfast given in honor of William Lloyd Garrison yesterday, a letter from the Count of, Paris was read, which eulogized in warm terms the ser-

vice done by Mr. Garrison in the cause of humanity and Mr. Adams, the Minister of the United States, who was absent also sent a letter, the tone of which was

FINANCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

rather qualified and reserved.

Five-Twenties in Frankfort. United States bonds are quoted to-day at 77 4.

MAIL DETAILS TO JUNE 20.

By the steamship City of Baltimore we have the fol-

ting on the 13th of June, says:-

The correspondent of the London Times in Florence, writing on the 13th of June, says:—

Nothing seems yet decided here with respect to the King of Italy's visit to Paris. It has been said that he would go in July, accompanied by Signor Rattazzi, but thee, again, a doubt has been cast upon this. There have been whispers of an intended demonstration in Parus, of cheers to be given for Le Roi Constitutionnel, who maintains a constitution which is a reality and not a sham. Such a manifestation would, of course, be anplessant to both parties. Of one thing we may be pretty certain, and it is that Victor Emanuel, who hatto ceremony and display, and heat and crowds, would much rather be out shooting wild goats among alpine ranges than go through rotes at Paris, to be dragged about in court carriages and connelled to visit the cosmopolitan and fairy city that has sprang up like a mushroom on the Champ de Mars. But it also would certainly look strange if nearly all the sovereigns of Europe went to Paris and that one of the very few exceptions should be the aily of the Emperor, the father-in-law of Prince Napoleon and the King of a country adjacent to France.

The Monitour du Soir makes the following enumer soons to pay a visit to the Emperor of the Franch, on the occasion of the Exhibition, one Emperor (Russia); three Kings (Prussia, Beigium and Greece); two Queens (Beigium and Greece); two Queens (Beigium and Frances, heirs to crowns (the Prince of Wales, the Hereditary Grand Duke of Russia, the Prince Royal of Prussia, Prince Humbert of Savoy, the Prince of Orange, and Prince Oscar of Swe-

int to attend the International Monetary Conference to on associated with Professor Graham in the mis These gentlemen are not invested out they will be present at the meetings of the Conference, and report its proceedings to the government.

The military review in Hyde Park, to be held by en Victoria early in July, is likely to be the grandes Mair of the kind witnessed in London for years. All the troops that can be conveniently massed together will ted, and a royal pavilion on a large scale will

There will be a grand ball at the Agricultural Hall, London, which is expected to surpass anything ever wit-nessed during a national demonstration in England. The King and Queen of the Belgians will be present, and it is expected that the magnificence of the Sultan and suite will add largely to the splendour and gor-

On the 11th of July the Relgian contingents, military visitors to England, to the number of one thousand men are to embark on her Majesty's ships at Antwerp. They will be met at the mouth of the Thames by the Royal Thames Yacht Squadron next day.

A grand review of the English and Belgian volunteers will take place, and the citizen soldiers of both will march past the Duke of Cambridge to-

THE CONGREGATION OF SOVEREIGNS.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TELEGRAM.

Napoleon's Farewell to the King of Prussia justed-Reception of the King of Egyptror's Shirt of Mail-Anxiety Concerning

PARIS, June 17, 1867. The Moniteur of this morning contains the following

where omitted to make any report of the departure of the King of Frussia, who quitted Paris the 14th, at ten in the morning. The King had desired that his departure should take place without ceremony. The Emperor conducted him to the station, where were gathered several high functionaries and Baron Rothschild. King William warmly thanked the Emperor for the reception which he had in Paris. The two sovereigns separated in the most affectionate manner. ingular appouncement :-

The fact that this was published three days after his departure, the cavaller manner in which the "omission to mention the departure of a king is spoken of as though he were an ordinary individual, the statement that the King "desired his departure to take place without ceremony," and the general curtuess of the entire paragraph, may well lead one to imagine, from the highest official authority, that there is some truth in the rumor that the Emperor and King William, in spite of the last sentence of the paragraph, did not separate on the very best of terms,

cussions between them, the Emperor and He not at all being able to approach each other upon the question of a future "rectification of boundaries," which should advance the French territory to the much coveted banks of the Rhine, If this be so, matters as botween France and Prussia have not been improved by the royal visit, and squalls may be looked for sooner or later. The progress of diplomacy between the two nations for the next year will be interest-

Ismail Pacha, the King of Egypt, arrived yesterday, and was received at the station by the Prefect of the Seine and of Police, and excerted to the Tulleries, he and his suite, in five court carriages, with a number of

lancers conducting them. The Emperor, being slightly indisposed, the Viceroy was received at the Tuileries by the Empress. He is edged in the Pavilion Marsan, a portion of the palace, Since the "instruction" in the case of Beregowski has been fairly commenced we hear no more of of what he says and does in French

criminal practice the "instruction" which precedes a trial is a full and complete investigation of all the facts, based upon the examination of witnesses and records; so that when the prisoner is brought before the bar and this is read to him, instead of hearing, as in the English practice, a formal, technical indicament, he literate to a history of his life from his youth up, and a history of the crime with which he is charged frequently given with the most minute details. Then the prisoner himself is questioned, and as much as pessible made out of his own testimony against himself, the theory of French practice being entirely contrary to ours—that a prisoner charged with a crime is guilty or that he would not have been so charged. Then the witnesses who have testified before for the purpose of aiding in making up the "instruction" are called up again and questioned as to their confirmation of what they have proriously stated. But there is no cross-questioning, no browbeating or badgering perm itted on the part of the lawyers. The examination of witnesses is conducted entirely by the presiding judge, and the simple duty of the prisoner's counsel is to make an appeal in his behalf, and to direct, on his part, the purely technical conduct of his case.

It is said that the examining magistrates have now in their possession a history of each single day of Beregowski's life from the time he entered France till the moment he fired the shot, which, but for a fortunate combination of chances, might have cost the life of one, if not two emporors. His trial, it is supposed, will take place in about two weeks, and it is said that no less than thirty-six advocates, among them some of the most distinguished men of the liberal party, have volunteered to defend him. It is possible that this task will devolve upon Jules Favre if he is well enough to attend to it. Jules Favre defended Orsini, and, in this case, as in that, his plea will probably be for mercy, on account of extenuating circumatances. But Beregowskit will undoubtedly be convicted, but no one imagines that he will be executed.

When the forms of trial have all been gone through with and the judgment rendered; it is altogether probable that the Cara hisself with a s as in the English practice, a formal, technical indictment, he listens to a history of his life from his yout

June it is very certain that on Tuesday last, when he and his imperial guests went to Fontaincoleau they deprived themseives of the anticipated pleasure of an excursion in the magnificent forest. It is said that before leaving Paris the Emperor was informed that some suspicious persons had been seen about the forest, and upon arriving at the Chateau, instead of proceeding to carry out the intended programme, the Czar was kept in the palace and gardens, and amused there, without being informed why. It was not, indeed, until he reached kehl, on the other side of the Rhine, that the information was given him.

However much or little there may have been in all this, it it very certain, although stated in none of the journals, that two men, one a Pole and the other an Italian, were arrested on the day the Emperor visited Fontainebleau, and that they are still here in confinement.

Fontainebleau, and that they are still here in confinement.

Nothing is said about the matter in the papers, for it is too bare a subject; but there is a great deal of feeling and anxiety in France about the fate of Maximilian. What must be Napoleon's feelings at this critical nour, when the life of the man whom he locored into his present trouble is trembling in the balance. Although the Memorial Diplomatique has stated that the preparations at the Austrian Embassy for the reception of the Emperor Francis Joseph have never been for a moment delayed, it is now positively stated in letters from Vienna that the Austrian Emperor will not come to Paris until he is positively informed that his unfortunate brother has been set at heerty, and is safe and sound. It would, of course, be but a hollow mockery and a great exhibition of carelessness on the part of the Austrian Emperor at the present time to come to Paris and accept the hospitality of Napoleon, when it is considered that Francis Joseph himself opposed the mad Mexican scheme, from its incipiency. It is not strange that he should have arrived at this conclusion.

The Americans are making grand preparations for a The Americans are making grand preparations for Fourth of July celebration at the Pre Catalan.

IRELAND AS IT IS.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

Agricultural Statistics of the Island—Cerenla, Green Crops and Flax—Extent of Land Under Cultivation and the Yield—Emigration—The Numbers Who Left and the Classes—Meteorological Observations.

DUBLIN, June 13, 1867.

Parliamentary return giving information on the received, and I extract therefrom such features as see to have general interest in this country and abroad.

mounted to 2 159 199 seres, decreased by 40.211 acre compared with 1865; and the diminution in the average yield per acre was:—In wheat, 1.7 cwt.; cats, 0.3 cw rve 0.1 cwt. Barley and bere gave an increased yield

the former of 0.8 cwt, and the latter of 0.5 cwt, per acre. The cereal crops (wheat, oats, barley, bere and rye) produced 8.776, 262 quarters, being a net falling off in the yield of 474,618 quarters in 1896, compared with the previous year. This was owing not only to a diminished acreage, but also to a decrease in the estimated average acreable yield in 1896.

In green crops there was an increase in the produce of turnips, mangel wurzel and cabbage, but a large decrease in the yield of potatoes. Taken together, potatoes, turnips, mangel wurzel and cabbage in 1896 produced 7,487,741 tons, showing a net deficiency in the total yield from these crops of 222,121 tons, compared with the previous year. This was caused by a decrease in the acreage under potatoes, and also by a considerable diminution in the yield of that crop, amounting to seventenths of a ton per acre.

Fiax, notwithstanding a less acreable yield, shows a greater total preduce of 1,490 tons; this is due to an increased area of 12,074 acres in 1896. Hay excibits a decrease in acreage of 77,079 acres. We present a table giving the total extent under each of the principal crops in 1895 and 1895, and the increase or decrease in the latter year:—

Extent Cablicated in— the error in 1896.

	P-Estion!	Curricanad in-	-Inc. or In	. in 1560-
	1865.	1896.	Increase.	Decruase.
Crups.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Wheat	266,939	299,100	32,201	
Oats	745,245	1,699,685	116.00	45,533
Barley	177.103	150,293	-	26,603
Bere and Rye.	10 091	10,021	-	79
Potatoes	.066,260	1,050,353	-	15,907
Tarnips	334 312	317, 198	-	17.014
Mang. wurzel.	14,389	20 082	5,691	
Cabbage	33 802	36,531	2,909	-
Flax	251, 478	261,507	12,074	_
Hayl	,078,493	1,601,423	-	77,070
Total decreas			19	706

The economical changes which have take place in Ireland even since 1857 may be perceived at aglance by comparing the estimated total produce of thatrer with that of 1855 and 1865. The great decrease inthe cultivation of wheel and the great decrease in the cultivation of wheel and the great decrease in the cultivation of wheel and the great decrease in the cultivation of wheel and the great decrease in the cultivation of wheel and the great decrease in the cultivation of wheel and the great decrease in the cultivation of wheel and the great decrease in the cultivation of the great decrease in the great d

Crops.	1857.	Estimated Product			In. + De. 1866 In Dec.	
	Quitr.	Quar.	Quar.	Qua	Quar	
Wheat	1.062,907	7,659,727	805,710		21,07	
Oats	848 789	732 017	654 980		77 09	
Bere	28,550	13,980	11,016		2.97	
Rye	49,252	18,364	19,721	1,5		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tom	Tone.	
Potatoes	3.000,844	3,855,990	3,068,694	404 3	797,396	
Turnips	298,515	191,937	3,755,403	50.0		
Mangel wurzel	347,875	350, 252	360,763	95.1		
Cabbage	14,475	39,561	40,931	1.4		
Hay	2.566,644	3,003,707	2,878,622		190,085	

petus is measured by the number operation in 1886 as compared	er of scute	hinmills in
186: — Provinces. 1—Ulater. 2—Lemater. 3—Munster. 4—Connaught	13	1866. 1,393 49 89 32
Ireland	1.037	1.513

Ireland. 1,037
The number of emigrants who left the Irishorts in 1866 was 101,251, being a decrease of 1,845 othe returns for 1865.
The number of males who emigrated in 18 was 60,685, being an increase of 4,482 over the previo year; of females there were 40,563, being a decrease 6,327 compared with 1865. The suspension of the labeas Corpus act doubtless accelerated the emigration the male part of the population. We present a tableowing the numbers contributed by each provinced the aggregate emigration:—

Emigrants From	Me	sless-	-Fa	nales-		-
Provinces— Leinster	20,490 12,744 6,126 4,781	CONTRACTOR OF THE PERSON OF TH	16,568 9,557 6,368 3,987	2,630	20,52 37,42 21,30 12,47	6,419
Total	10000	(IREARCA)	SCORE LAND	DOM:	100.00	2010/01/20
Increase or decrease in 1866	4,482		Decrease.		Decise.	

North Britain, 49 of the Continent of Europe, 55 of the United States, Cansda and the West Indies, and three of Africa, Australia and the East Indies.

In respect to age, nearly 75 in every 100 of the persons who left Ireland were between 16 and 35 years of age. In 1805 the proportion per cent for these ages was 64.7.

age. In 1865 the proportion per cent for these ages was 64.7.

The same Parliamentary return gives information on the meteorological phenomena of Ireland, as registered at the Ordnance Survey Office in Phoenix Park. Height above the sea, 168.8 feet. The barometer stood highest in 1865, on the 24th of January, at 9:30 A. M.—wind SW.—when it was 30.673 mehes; it was lowest at 9:30 P. M., on the 23d March—wind SE.—when it was 28.663 inches. The highest temperature in the air during the year was 80.7 degrees of Fabrenheit, on the 13th of July, and the lowest 17.5 degrees, on the 1st of March. Rain or snow fell on 216 days. The greatest quantity of rain which fell in a day (24 hours) was 9.75 inches on the 18th of June—the wind being NW. The point from which he wind chiefly prevailed was from the westward; it blew from that direction 107 days, with an average presure 2.83 bbs por square foot. The strongest wind was from the SW., on the 6th of December, when the pressure was 25 lbs. per square foot.

THE SOUTH.

VIRGINIA.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

Registration in Richmond—The Blacks
Ahead—The Whites Appointing Challengers—
Rejection of Nearly One Hundred Colored
Names for Fraudulent Intestions—Description of the Registration Process—Appearance of the Darkeis.

RICHMOND, Va., June 28, 1867.

The business of registration has closed in the First ward in this city and has opened in the Second. The latter has a dense population of negroes, ample evidence of which is shown in the registering of the large number of five hundred and fitteen names yesterday in the space of eight hours—almost twice as many as the whites. The negroes were assembled from an early hour around the old market house, where the Board of Regis-tration sus, and much darky humor beguiled the time ration sus, and much darky humor beguiled the time till the bells chimed eight o'clock. Two separate staircases conducted whites and blacks to a spacious room, where a rudely improvised railing inclosed a set of desks and haif a dozen clerks, each of whom was provided with a pile of blank forms of the registration oath. The staircase for colored folks was uncomfortably througed through the day, and even the banister railings were laid under contribution to support the dusky forms of the more several of these sable children of the sun fainted from the oppressive atmosphere. During the registration in the First ward no white children of the sun fainted from the oppressive atmosphere. During the registration in the First ward in white children for the registration in the First ward in white children for the second ward, to hunt up a statistical table of all blacks entitled to register and proceed, in cases of disputed residence, to any address in the city given by such as might be suspected of being non-residents. The result of this action was the rejection of nearly a hundred colored names, some hailing from Louisa county and others from the First ward, in which they had previously registered. The negrees came up to the railing in batches of ten at a time, ranging themselves in line, while the hard-working clerks went rapidly through the formula of entering each one's name, residence, place of birth, occupation and length of time in the rate. This done two Bibles were produced, on each of birch for rugged olive and ebony hands—all ebony at times, were laid, the prescribed oath taken, and after a plentful, and in many instances indirectly and showing every evidence of improved temper. Chalenging the negroes was done at the head of the staircase previous to their admission to the miling. It was performed with good humor, and except in one or two instances noil feeling was exhibited. It took eight minutes to register every ten freedimen, which, considering the length of many names of the side of the staircase previo trained sits, and described eight o'clock. Two separate stair-cases conducted whites and blacks to a spacious room, where a rudely improvised raising inclosed a set of

SOUTHERN POLITICS.

Importance of Registration.

[From the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle, June 27.]

The next few days will show whether the decent white people of this State are willing that the State government shall pass into the hands and become subject to the control of radical emissaries through the colored people. We say that the events of the next few days will show whether the intelligent, patriotic and virtuous people of Georgia are willing to have such a consummation of the Military bills, because we know that, if they are not willing to submit to such a condition of affairs, they can prevent it. But they can prevent it no nly one way—"they must register." It will be too late when the lists are closed—and closed they will be, and that very soom—to say that if they had thought there was danger they must act now—now while the lists are open.

We appear to the propole of Georgia to take manifest.

vent danger they must act now—now while the very copen.

We entreat the people of Georgia to take warning from the condition of the people of Louisiana, who, now that the registry lists in that State are being closed, have ascer-ained that, by their voluntary refusal to register, they have permitted the negroes, under the control of Northern emissaries, to poll nearly double the number of registered whites. Will Georgians look at the following figures and say that there is not cause for alarm growing out of their reluctance to perform this important duty of registering:

REGISTRATION IN LOUISIANA.

44.760

The state of the s	PROGRAMMENT OF THE PARTY OF THE	IN LOUBING	N. Mar	
To show Louisiana a we give the 1860:— Breckinridg	rity	y responsibilion of thing votes cast	is the wings in their in the E	State
Douglas				7,62
With a v	oting population red only 24,528,	of over 5	0,000, the	white

Seriously and earnestly we ask:—Will the people of Georgia, by failing to register, become a party to placing their good old State in the same condition with their sister State of Louisians?

We have the power in Georgia to control this movement. The preponderance of the whites is so great that, making due allowances for the number distranchised, and those of the white-livered who will go with the radicals, we can still keep the question of reconstruction in our own control.

. 11.59

The Policy of the South, No Connection With

The Northern Democracy.

[From the Charlottesville (Va.) Chronicie, June 29.]

[We have no apology to make for the radical party with regard to its course towards the South. There is it appears to us, nothing that can be said to excuse it.

" " We know that the republican party have determined to break down all opposition at the South, and to make it contribute to the strength of the republican party.

termined to break down all opposition at the South, and to make it contribute to the strength of the republican party.

From this conviction there is a practical thing which the South might do that would improve its treatment. One cause of the violent course of the republicans towards the South is the Constant irritation kept up at the North by the Democratic party. The Northern democratic press, for campaigning purposes, keeps up a perpetual hot fire against the republicans—advises the South to resist negro suffrage and the Reconstruction bill, calls on us to become martyrs, &c., &c. President Johnson gives countenance to this party, and by some ill-advised interference from time to time stirs up from his wakeful naps the radical monster. There is, in short, a regular war of bitter words going on all the time between the two Northern parties, and the Southern whites are identified in the Northern mind with the Northern democracy, who pretend to champion our cause. What is the consequence? The lash falls increasantly, and at intervals the screw is given another turn. The idea is we must keep these Southern democrats well under the foot, or they will raily and co-operate with their Northern allies. That is the train of thought.

We therefore do repeat what we have already frequently called attention to, that the first step for the Seuthern people to take is to gifclein all connection with the Northern democraty. We have not one particle with the Northern democration with the Northern allies.

more respect for the Northern democracy than we have for the republicans. They got us into our troubles, and hasely abandoned us. And they are doing us infinite injury now by obstructing the settlement of reconstruction. They use us merely as so much political capital, and are no true friends. But whether friend or foe, they have no power, and are at perpetual nuisance.

We have got to make terms with

and are no true friends. But whether friend or foe, they have no power, and are a perpetual nutsance.

We have got to make terms with the republican party—they are the government, and will be for a good many years.

Now let us in public meetings lay it down that we do not intend to act with the Northern democracy.

We shall now make our position clear by adding that we (individually) are not going to the republicans. A great many people are; a great many respectable people who act chiefly from considerations of policy are; we are not. If the republicans will treat us properly, we will in the federal elections vote for the best man they put up; but we shall not join the party.

Policy suggests that the Southern people go over to the republican party in a body—that all of us call ourselves republicans. But we do not see how any conscientious man can describe himself by a name which is not true; we do not see how any Southern man can put on the livery of the republican party without losing his self-respect.

But the thing is going to be done by a great many:

self-respect.

But the thing is going to be done by a great many people do not reason nicely; oaths, names, emblems are barriers of straw where a powerful inducement draws a man on to break through them.

General Grant and the Presidency.

[From the Atlanta (Ga, New Era, June 27.]

In looking over our Northern exchanges we notice that the name of Grant looms up more prominent than all others as the next candidate for the office of Chief Hagistrate of the nation. While his friends and admirers zealously advecate his manly virtues, his opponents attack him cautiously. Aside from politics they feel that General Grant has a claim upon the affections of the masses that even political intrigue dare not tamper with. They feel and kape that General Grant has demonstrated his love for the Union in a manner that is not to be gainsaid by any political combination, however powerful it may be. With him intrigue has no weight. His head and soul goes out for the good of the whole country. Bitter animosity of feeling finds no abiding place in the sanctuary of his heart.

The New York Independent seems to feel terribly chagrined that General Grant is so non-committal! Poor, simpering, fault-finding thing, it cannot rise to a realization of the fact that he is the man of a nation, and not of an integral part thereof. Without retrograding and descending from his present exaited position, he could not consent to be the mere tool of any political combination. The Independent styles President Johnson a knave and General Grant an honest man, but affirms "that neither would suit the republican party without definite political views," and inappropriately quotes scripture to sustain these course with the case of the country without definite political views," and inappropriately quotes scripture to sustain these course with the case of the country without definite political views," and inappropriately quotes scripture to sustain the case of the country without definite political views, and inappropriately quotes scripture to sustain these course without entered with the case of the country without definite political views," and inappropriately quotes scripture to sustain the case of the country without definite political views, and inappr

would sait the republican party without definite political views," and inappropriately quotes scripture to sustain the assertion.

How pourile! What an acknowledgment of a total absence of pure motives; of right purpose. Our code of moral ethics taught us that honesty could be relied on under all circumstances. No higher eulogy could be passed upon the great chieftain than this, his enemy, has unwittingly bestowed. Speak again, won't you, Mr. "Independent?" We wish all our country's enemies were so unblushingly outspoken as yourself. What presumption for you to impugn the motives of the great soldier, whose acts stand recorded like a well written book, and have challenged the admiration of continents? Mr. "Independent" further urges that "the next administrator of the federal government ought to be a man with whom the love of liberty has been a lifeling passion, with whom the principle of justice is accred flame, and not a man who has been indifferent all bis days to the greatest moral movement of modern times."

times."

General Grant gave unmistakable evidence of his love General Grant gave unmistakable evidence of his love of liberty and justice when he set General Lee and his brave soldiers free on their parole of honor, instead of coasigning them to dreary prisons to languish and die, lie is opposed to confiscation and punishment, while it is our carnest conviction that the weight of his influence will be given towards an early restoration. His military success by no means proves that he is not the statesman that the times demand for the speedy and final settlement of political strile and animosity. We have nominated General Grant from a conviction of duty, and the people have firmly resolved that he must and shall be Fresdent.

BURGLARY NEAR EAST SCHODIACK, N. -Y.

The dwelling house of John Payner, a farmer, fiving a mise west of East Schodlack, Ronsaselaer county, was entered by burglars Saturday night, and a trunk containing about \$1,900 in government bonds, currency, &c., was taken from under the bod without awakening anyof the family. The trunk was found a short distance from the house to-day, rified of a ll its valuables No treats have been made.

MAILS FOR THE PACIFIC.

Tie steamship Ocean Queen, Captain Conner, will sai this port on Monday, July 1, for Aspinwall.
The mails for Central America and the South Pacific close at half-past ten o'clock on Monday morning. The NEW YORK HERALD-Edition for the Pacificbe endy at half-past nine in the morning.

Single copies, in wrappers, for mailing, six cents.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The Cinard mail steamship China will leave Bos on Wednesday for Liverpool, The mils for Europe will close in this city at a qua-

ter past the and half-past five o'clock on Tuesday after The New York HERALD-Edition for Europe-will b

ready at an o'clock on Tuesday morning. Single opies, in wrappers, ready for mailing,

To Lawyers.—All kinds of Law Printing carefully excuted, at rates 25 per cent less than at any other place, at the Metropolitan Job Printing Establishment

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To Dry Goods Dealers.—Dry Goods Merchants can her Circulars, Carls and Trade Bills printed at 25 per cent les than the usual rates, at the Metropolitan Job Printing Istabilishment, 97 Nassau street.

A .- No. 35 Brondway. No walking mus complete for ladies, gents and children without BROOKS POLISH or GAITER BOOTS. The only place to get a contine article is at BROOKS, No. 575 Broadway, Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

To Persons Having Property to Dispose of Caris and handalls of every kind done at rates 25 per cent ower than usual prices by the Metropolitan Job Printing Establishment. Office 97 Nassau atreet.

To Real Estate Agents.—Posters. Circulars and placards for the sale of real estate printed by the Metro-poiltan Joh Printing Establishment, 97 Nassau atreet, at 20 per cent below the usual prices.

A Novelty in a Lady's Hat.—New Round Hat for the season, named the "Parepa," to be had only at M. T. HitiGINS, 245 Broadway, and 125 Sixth avenue. To Dealers in Horses.—Horse Bills, with cuts, elegantly printed, at 25 per cent less than usual rates at the Metropolitan Job Printing Setablishment, 97 Nassat

A Superior Stock of Ladies' and Gents' Boots, Shoes and Gaiters is to be found at C. C. RIGH. MOND'S, 578 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel. To Persons Seeking Information.—Informa-tion supplied as is the low rates for printing by calling at the Metropolitan Job Printing Establishment, & Nassau street.

Ask for the Universal Favorite Cigar.

At M. SALOMON'S, 419 Broadway, corner Canal street.

To Sporting Men.—All kinds of Poster Work and Small Bills, &c., got up promptly and at lower rates than elsewhere, at the Metropolitan Job Printing Estab-lishment, 97 Nassat street. A.—The Married Woman's Private Medica Companion, by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, protects ever-lady from medical protenders and impostors. Price \$1, 129 Liberty street. Or sent by mail.

To Hotel Proprietors,—Hotel Proprietors at the summer resorts can have their printing done at the Metropolitan Job Printing Establishment, 97 Nassau street, 25 per cent less than elsewhere, and sent to them by ex-press.

An Editorial Notice from The Home Journal concerning the value of HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT. Reverage of Health. In regard to, HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT, Beverage of Health, we have been asked our opinion, and in answer we now say that we have not had occasion to buy it, and therefore can not speak from personal experience, but it is being recommended in cases of consumption and other aliments by several medical man of high standing, among others Dr. T. W. Mitchell, of this city, whose acquaintance we enjoy, and we know persons who use it, and who say that they are benefited by it. To the best of our knowledge and heilef Hoff's Malt Extract is a genuine good article, and we have no hesitation in commending it to our friends. We take pleasure in publishing the above, and in stating that there does not axist, we believe, a more splendid overerage, nor a remedy more patrolized by physicians in general, than Hoff's Malt Extract.

HOFF'S Malt Extract. An Editorial Notice from The Home Journa

To Liquor Deniers.—Circulars, Programmes Cards and every description of Job Printing carefully an promptly done at rates 25 per cent less than elsewhere at the Metropolitan Job Printing Establishment, 27 Nassa;

Batchelor's Huir Dye. The Best in the world the only perfect Dye, harmless, reliable, instantane-ous. Factory 81 Barelsy street. To Excursionists.—Excursion Parties will find by calling that the Mescopolism Job Frieing Establish ment can get out Postero, Trease and small bills in a nestion manner and at less rates than at any other place. Office S

To Trades Unions.—All Descriptions of Job printing promptly and carefully executed, at rates 25 per-cent less than at any other place, at the Matropolitan Job Printing Establishment, 97 Nassau street.

Chille and Fever, or Fever and Ague, as well as intermittent and Remittent Fevers, are effectually cured by Dr. D. JAYNE'S AGUE MIXTURE, without a liability of return. Sold everywhere.

To Shippere and Shipping Merchants.—Bills of Lading, Cards, Shipping Receipts, &c., promptly done, and at tow orners, by the Metropolitan Job Printing Establishment, 97 Nassau street.

Dr. Von Eisenberg's Æsthetico-Neuralgicon-The wooder of the age for the cure of all diseases of the Eye, Ear, Throat, Catarrh and Asthma. Office 251 Fifth av. To Showmen,—Posters and Pregrammes printed in plain and facey colors, and at lower rates than at any other place, at the Metropolitan Job Printing Establish-ment, 97 Nassau street.

Dr. Kennedy's Diarrhosa Cordial.—One Bot-tle will cure; every family, in sickness or in health, should have a bottle of it; every traveller, by land or by water, should have a bottle of it. For sale by DEMAS BARNES & Co., 21 Park row, and F. C. WELLS & CO., 195 Fution street, N. Y. At retail by all druggists; price \$1.

To Auctioneers.—Auction Posters, Cards and Catalogues printed at low rates and in the best manner by the Metropolitan Job Printing Establishment, 97 Nassau st. Elliptic Lockstitch Sewing Machines.

First premiums, 1866. No. 548 Broadway. Crystal foot;
volute tension; adjustable drop feed.

To Dentists.—Circulars. Cards and Every description of Job Printing carefully and promptly done, at rates 25 per cent less than elsewhere, at the Metropolitan Job Printing Establishment, 97 Nassau street.

Fireworks, at 34 Maiden Lane.
JOSEPH B. PURDY'S
Twenty-fourth annual sale. The length of time established a guaranty for assortment, quality and price. To Billiard Manufacturers.—Circulars, Catalogues and every variety of Printing earefully and neatly done, at low rates, by the Metropolitan Job Printing Establishment, 97 Nassau street.

From Mr. C. B. Thurston. Dentist. Newark. N. J.—"I most cheerfully bear testimony to the unrivalled excellence of SOZODONT FOR THE TEETH. During my practice in dentistry for a number of years past, I have not only used it personally, but have recommended its use to my eustomers, as being the most efficacious, as well as delicious, dentrafrice in use, and well calculated as a preservative for the test."

To the Public.—All Descriptions of Job Printing promptly and carefully executed, at rates 25 per cent less than at any other place, at the Metropolitan Job Printing Establishment, 97 Nassau street.

Freckles, Pimples, Tan. Moth. Vellow, Red, Brown Patches, and all Skin Hemishes cured by GOU-RAUD'S Inlian Medicated Son, at his old depot, 433 Broadway, and druggasts. EVANS, 41 South Eighth street, Philadelphia.

To Clothing Merchants.—All Descriptions of Job Printing promptly executed, at rates 25 per cent less than elsewhere, at the Metropolitan Job Printing Establish-ment, 97 Nassau street.

Gourand's Oriental Cream.
OR MAGICAL BEAUTIFIER. OR MAGICAL BEAUTIFIER.

Radorsed by the fashionable world. At GOURAUD'S
Depot, 453 Broadway: of Baxter, 129 Washington street,
Boston; Weildon, Hartford; Dr. W. G. Cox, 1 psilanti.

To Furniture Dealers.—All Descriptions of Job Printing promptly and carefully executed, at rates 25 per cont less than at any other place, at the Metropolitan Job Printing Establishment, 9' Nassau street. Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing Machines. 46 Broadway, New York.

To Railroad Corporations.—At the Metro-politan Job Fenting Establishment, 97 Nassau street, all knds of Cards, Circulars, Handbils, Tickets, &c., and every variety of Plain and Ornamental Printing, done at low rates and with despatch. Gouraud's Poudre Subtile Uproots Hair from low forebeads, or any part of the body; warrauted, at Gouraud's old depot, 453 Broadway, and druggists.

To Expresses.—Express Receipts and Envelopes printed at low rates by the Metropolitan Job Printing Establishment, 97 Nassau street. Lauck's Hair Color Restorer and Dressing, Harmiess, cleanly, cooling, invigorating; no trouble in applying; just the thing for travelling. Price \$1, large bottles. Depot 24 Great Jones street.

To Planoforte Manufacturers and Merchants.—All kinds of Job Printing promptly done at the Metropolitan Job Printing Establishment office, 97 Nassau street, at rates 25 per cent lower than at other places.

Rhoumatism.—5.000 Cures Since July, 1866, made by Dr. FITLER'S VEGETABLE RHRUMATIC REMEDY. Used inwardly. New York agents, Demas Barnes & Co., Weils, Helmbold. Coddington. To Restaurateurs.—Bills of Fare. Checks. Cards and every description of Job Printing promptly fur-nished, at 25 per cent less than elsewhere, at the Metropoli-tan Job Printing Establishment, 97 Nassau street.

Speer's Port Grape Wine Ranks above all other wines for medical purposes; it is a duretic, alterative and tonic. For weekly persons and the consumptive it has no equal. Sold by druggists. General office 243 Broadway, N. Y.

To Importers.—All Descriptions of Job Printing promptly and carefully executed, at rates 25 per cent less than at any other place, at the Metropolitan Job Printing astablishment, 97 Nassau sirect. Special Telegram from the Exhibition at Parls.—Medal awarded to the WEED SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, 613 Broadway, N. Y.

To Bankers.—Bankers' Circulars of all Kinds executed with immediate dispatch at 25 per cent less than the usual rates at the Metropolitan Job Establishment, 97 Nassay ares.

The Bankers' and Merchants' Grand Presensentation entertainment. Special, important and last notice. It will most positively take place at irving Hall, on the evening of July 4, 1867. The largest, greatest and most successful enterprise ever inaugurated in the world. A present with every ticket. A gift with every ticket. The grand distribution of presents will be conducted on the mutual benefit principle. A pro-rate distribution of profits to ticket holders. Capital, \$1.297,145. Tickets \$1 each. A present with every ticket.

A reference to the number of presents and the general ticket. A gift with every ticket. The grand distribution of presents will be conducted on the mutual benefit principle. A pro rata distribution of profils to ticket holders. Capital, A pro rata distribution of profils to ticket holders. Capital, A pro rata distribution given below, will convince even the most skeptical of the great advantages which will accrue to all who participate in the enterprise; and the commercial and tinancial standing of the company, and the managers of the fairness will be more a sufficient guarantee of the fairness will be partial, were a sufficient guarantee of the fairness will be most scrupiously watched over and guarded. In fact it is the desire of the managers to conduct every transaction for the mutual benefit of whoever shall purchase a ticket and scrupiously watched over ahall purchase a ticket and scrupiously to avoid any and everything which could in the slightest degree diminish the profits which are likely to accrue to all who invest, List of presents, cash—One cash present at \$7,000, one cash present at \$10,000, three cash present at \$5,000 four cash presents at \$1,000, three cash presents at \$5,000, four cash presents at \$1,000, three cash presents at \$5,000, one hundred and forty each prevents at \$5,000, one hundred and \$100, which were the subject of the

To Musicians.—Circulars and Visiting Carde neatly and grompily done, at rates 25 per cent lower than elsewhere, at the Metropolitan Job Printing Establishment, 7 Nassau reet.

The Howe Muchine Co.'s Lock Stitch Sewing Machine,—ELIAS HOWE, Jr. (original inventor of the sewing machine), President, 699 Broadway, New York. To Engineers.—All Descriptions of Job Printing prouptly and carefully executed, at rates 25 per cent less that at any other place, at the deropolitan Job Printing Establishment, N Assan street.

This is the Senson of the Year
When children teething are almost sure to have dysentery
and darrhess. Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is
a never failing remedy. It not only relieves the child from
pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects
activity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It
will almost instantly cure graphs in the bowels and wind
colp. Mothers, don't fail to procure it.

Es sure and call for
"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,"
Having the fac simile of "Curtis & Perkins" on the outside
wrapper. All others are base imitations.

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To Engravers.—Circulars and Visiting Cards leatly and promptly done, at rates 5 per cent lower than itsewhere, at the Metropolitan Job Printing Establishment

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